

LONDON NEVER SO FULL, NEVER SO PROSPEROUS

Eastbound Transatlantic Vessels
Overcrowded—All First
Class Hotels Filled.

PROBE FOR ASCOT SCANDAL

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Lord and Lady Camoys Prepare to Visit Newport.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 29.—The London season, which only began to wake up a fortnight ago, now bids fair to become one of the busiest and most prosperous of the last quarter of a century. The streets and shops of the West End are crowded with foreigners in clothes of all cuts and hats of all shades and shapes. The big steamship companies all tell of vessels coming from America crowded and overcrowded. It is reported from New York that the President Grant and the Kaiser Auguste Victoria, of the Hamburg-American Line, are full up and that the advance demand is very great. The Kaiser Wilhelm II. of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Line, is on her way here with an enormous passenger list. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is due at Plymouth on Monday with every berth occupied, and bookings on the Maudslayi, the Oceanic and the Olympic, of the White Star, and the demand for passage on the Cunard ships all show a rush to see at least a part of the London season when the season is at its best.

C. Haddon Chambers, who is really Australian, and who, like all colonialists, is more English than most men born in England, remarked one day this week: "Americans! Why, they own London. They block the crossing at Trafalgar Square and choke the entrances to the Houses of Parliament. We poor Englishmen stumble over them when we try to walk our own streets." Perhaps, but it is undoubtedly this great influx of foreigners that makes the London season what it is.

The English metropolis is becoming more every year for Americans, colonialists, Continentals and provincials alike the centre and starting point of summer holidays. Suspend the railroad and steamship services and close the hotels and there would be little left of the London season. Business men, at least, understand this and are constantly going to greater trouble and expense for the convenience and pleasure of visitors. The steamship companies have added to their schedules this year any number of short holiday trips to Continental points and the railroads have made it almost as easy to cover England as it is to get around New York in taxicab, and not much more expensive, while the railroads, the steamship lines and the hotels combine to guide and cheer the traveller on his way.

Peers in Ascot Scandal.
The Ascot scandal, concerning traffic in tickets to the royal inclosure, is probably the result of the change in the King's official family. It is not hinted that any official has been guilty of selling tickets, but one of them has certainly exhibited remarkable leniency in passing upon applications and issuing the tickets which made the traffic possible. He is expected soon to retire from his official position at court.

Actual dealings in the tickets were conducted by two women, one of no title, but whose friendship has been for several years a passport to the most exclusive social circles. The other is the American born wife of a peer, who bears one of the oldest titles in England, but who comes unfortunately from a family without money and who in the past has been hard put to it to keep up appearances.

The first woman found clients usually among wealthy Americans without social influence, while the other partner applied for tickets to be issued to some friend of undoubted social position. When the tickets arrived the name was carefully erased and that of the purchaser substituted.

The price obtained has been £50 each, and the business added from £1,000 to £2,000 sterling annually to the income of the noble but impoverished family in question. At the last court neither of the women involved was present.

Flood, the Magnificent.
"Barney" Flood, of District Attorney Whitman's staff, who has been at the Waldorf for some months at the expense of New York County, is now contemplating a visit to the Continent before returning to America. "Barney" has added about thirty pounds to his avoirdupois during his stay in London, as well as a remarkable collection of waistcoats and ties to his wardrobe that has startled Piccadilly and amazed and confounded Scotland Yard. On his last visit there a high official of the Metropolitan police was obliged to ask: "I beg your pardon, but did you say you were the Governor of New York or a detective on the District Attorney's staff?"

Mrs. John Astor, first wife of the late Colonel Astor, is going about a little in society, though she has not been seen at balls or gay festivities since Colonel Astor's death. She has been wearing complimentary mourning—handsome black silk and satin gowns with touches of white lace. Vincent Astor is expected in London soon to visit his mother, and it is understood that he will remain in Europe several months.

Some Movements in Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are preparing to leave London for Newport, where they will reopen Oakland Farm for the remainder of the season. The annual report is current that the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe are to visit Mrs. Ogden Goelet at Newport this summer.

Lord and Lady Camoys are also going to Newport. They will stay with Mrs. William Sherman. Mrs. William F. Draper and her daughter Margherita will be at the Ritz three or four weeks more. They are studying gowns for the eighteenth century ball which Mrs. Draper is to give in Washington in the fall. It is understood here that this ball will outdo in magnificence and cost the one given by Mrs. Draper on the occasion of Miss Draper's debut. George R. Rives is also at the Ritz. Howard Gould and Oscar Lewisohn are at the Savoy. Mr. Gould will be in Lon-

don for a week or ten days and will then go to the Continent.

At the Carlton are Colonel John J. Sinclair, Colonel Hester, Mrs. M. E. Matthews, with the Misses B. L. and E. Matthews, of New York; John Wamaker, Jr., F. T. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Nicholas and Colonel L. G. Colt.

At the Berkeley are Mrs. Frank Hagemeyer, Mrs. and Miss Josephine Hadden, back from the Continent this week; Mrs. Isidor Wormser and her two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sichel and Louis L. Lombard, who will give his usual Independence Day concert at the Kursaal, Luzerne, on the afternoon of July 3. The programme will, of course, consist exclusively of American compositions.

At the Cecil are Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Ordway, Miss Dorothy Ordway and Joseph P. McLoughlin. William A. Nash, chairman of the board of directors of the Corn Exchange Bank, who has been touring the Continent by automobile with his son-in-law, Antonio Pouvert, and his daughter, has for the last six days been touring England. Mr. and Mrs. Pouvert are returning to America on Wednesday by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mr. Nash returns about July 15. Mr. Pouvert is a sugar planter in the Santa Clara province of Cuba and is very anxious for news from the island republic.

The Baronetage Committee of the Privy Council has finally fixed Monday next for the consideration of the petition of Sir Robert Fraser Turpin to be placed on the official roll of baronets. The hearing will take place in the Council Chamber, Whitehall. The family of Turpin, originally French, settled at Tourin, Forfarshire, and held the barony there for several generations. They were exiled with David II, but when the fortunes of that monarch changed he rewarded Sir William Turpin with the barony of Foveran, in Aberdeenshire, which his descendants held for three centuries.

The claim of the present Sir Robert was admitted by the Lyon office, in Scotland, in 1882, but he now seeks to have it placed on the official roll of the United Kingdom.

BRITAIN LOSES \$125,000,000

One Month's Shrinkage on Stock Exchange Tabulated.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 29.—A table compiled by "The Bankers' Magazine" shows that the shrinkage in stock values on the London Stock Exchange from May 20 to June 29 is \$125,000,000. The greatest depreciation is in consols.

The causes given are the epidemic of strikes, the constant creation of new securities and the liquidation of the estates of deceased persons.

GROUSE PROSPECTS GOOD

Minor British Industry Yields \$10,000,000 Annually.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 29.—It seems a little early to talk of the prospects of shooting this year, but keen sportsmen are already turning their thoughts that way, and now there are very few shootings remaining to be let. It is estimated that there are more than three thousand shootings in Scotland, and that about \$10,000,000 is spent annually on the sport. Something like \$2,500,000 of this goes in rent, the remainder representing the cost of living on and the management of the moors.

Lord Tullibardine, whose father owns in Perthshire some of the finest grouse moors in the kingdom and who is a great authority on grouse preservation, says the Highlands of Scotland would be practically bankrupt were it not for the shootings. Taxation thereon, however, is to be greatly increased, and few large estates could be kept up were it not for the moors.

Prospects for grouse this year are very favorable. A spring which was cold and raw prevented early nesting, but this is a blessing in disguise, as with the broods out too soon they are likely to be destroyed by the cold and floods of late spring. As it is, gamekeepers are reporting that the nesting season has been splendid. Many nests have a larger number of eggs than usual, and these have hatched out well. Reports generally show that the birds will be plentiful.

"PORTIAS" FOR ENGLAND

Cabinet May Approve Bill Favoring Women Barristers.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 29.—Members of the Cabinet express willingness to accept Lord Wolmer's bill which would enable English women to aspire to the wool-sack of the Lord Chancellor. The only members of the ministry who are said to frown upon this concession to "women's rights" are David Lloyd George and Walter Runciman. It is understood that they have been prevailed upon not to oppose the measure, while their disapproval is to be accepted as a matter of too little consequence to be magnified into a Cabinet "split."

The bill provides that a woman shall not on the ground of her sex alone be disqualified—

(a) for being called to the bar as a barrister; or

(b) for being admitted to the roll of solicitors of the Supreme Court and acting as a solicitor; or

(c) for being registered as a Parliamentary agent and acting as such; or

(d) for being admitted as a student at any law school or entering as a candidate in any examination, or taking in the like manner and on the like terms as a man any other preliminary steps necessary for any of the purposes aforesaid.

Ireland and Scotland are purposely reserved from the operations of the "Portias" bill.

The only comment that need be made on the proposal is that it is straining the imagination somewhat to conceive of a woman being (as the Lord Chancellor is) the official custodian of the British monarch's conscience.

PARIS BOURSE DEPRESSED

Diplomatic Friction on Continent Makes Bankers Cautious.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, June 29.—Depression prevails in every department of the Bourse to-day. Among the bear factors are the diplomatic friction between Russia and Germany, the arrest of Captain Kostevitch, charged with espionage, the uprising in Albania, the problem of the Aegean islands and the continuation of the French seamen's strike. The situation is taken advantage of by strong groups to compel realizations.

French rentes fail to react, and the monetary outlook in Germany causes uneasiness here, and leading bankers are cautious in their dealings with Berlin and Frankfurt.

FROHMAN HAS NEW IDEA

To Produce a Pinero, a Shaw and a Barrie Play in One Bill.

ALSO A MUSICAL COMEDY

Richard Carle and Hattie Williams in Company to Play in London and New York.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 29.—Charles Frohman is preparing an interesting experiment for London and New York, which will be tried here first and repeated in America late in the fall. Sir A. W. Pinero, George Bernard Shaw and J. M. Barrie are each to write a one-act play for him, the three to be produced as a single bill. The three authors have met and talked over the length of the plays, but no consultation as to plots or characters has been held and there will be no further conferences.

Each play will be entirely independent of the others and will be performed by separate companies, each of the three authors selecting his players. The project will be realized at the Duke of York's Theatre in September, and later three companies will be organized for America.

Mr. Frohman is now extending his operations to the musical comedy field. He is organizing an international musical comedy company to play alternately in London and in New York, for which Richard Carle and Hattie Williams have already engaged. They will appear first in "The Girl from Montmartre," by George Feydeau, author of "The Gay Parisienne," music by Henry Berny Jerome, Kern, Harry and Robert B. Smith being responsible for the English adaptation of the book. Mr. Frohman intends to produce "The Girl from Montmartre" first at the Criterion Theatre, New York, early in August, and at the end of the American summer season will bring the company to London.

"The Amazons" for New York.

He also plans to take "The Sunshine Girl" and "Belladonna" to New York soon, and it is likely that there will be a short revival of "The Amazons" in New York with its London cast, which includes Pauline Chase, Marie Lohr, Phyllis Nielsen Terry, Ellis Jeffreys, Weedon Grosmith, Godfrey Tearle and Don Boucicault.

Marc Klaw will be leaving London for the Continent in a few days for a talk with C. M. S. McLellan about a musical play which will be and Ivan Caryll have written for Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger. The title proposed is "Her Left Shoulder" and, like "The Pink Lady," it is founded on a French farce by Georges Rerr and Marcel Guillemard. It tells the story of an artist painting the picture of a Venus, which he hopes will be acclaimed a masterpiece. In efforts to attain perfection he tries model after model in order to get a satisfactory left shoulder. The first production of "Her Left Shoulder" will be made in New York in October, and afterward the company will come to London.

Mr. Klaw is also on the lookout for a singer who is an experienced actress to take the leading part. Klaw & Erlanger are to take "The Princess Caprice" company to New York, as well as two companies in "Milestones."

Charles Klein Delighted.

Charles Klein is delighted with the success of "The Third Degree" here. He says he is planning to write a dramatic comedy to be called "The N'er Do Well," based on Rex Beach's novel of that name. The scenes will be laid in Panama and New York, and the plot will deal with the futility of giving a man a college education which has nothing whatever to do with the career he is to follow.

In January Mr. Klein will terminate another play, to be called "The Outsider." This will deal with the aristocracy versus the plutocracy, and will be built on the threat of a Chicago millionaire to kick open the door of a New York club which refused him as a member.

"In England," says Mr. Klein, "you have one aristocracy. In America we have two: one derived from the Four Hundred, the other from the pork packers. I am going to dramatize the struggle."

William A. Brady is going into a combine with the Shuberts for the production in New York of "The Five Frankforters" with an English cast. The Shuberts will also produce in America this fall "Fanny's First Play" and Granville Barker will be going over for a short time to take the leading part.

Marie Tempest, too, is going to America next season.

Winthrop Ames will produce at the Little Theatre next season the "Anatol the Schnitzler" sketches originally seen here at the Palace Theatre, with Granville Barker in the title role.

Two operettas are going to New York shortly. "The Queen of Roses" in three acts by Leoncavallo, and Max Reinhardt's "Napoleon and the Fair Sex," also in three acts, with a different heroine for each act.

Graham Moffatt's Next.

"A Scrape of the Pen" will be the next play of Graham Moffatt's to be produced. It is in two acts, both laid in a farmhouse thirty-five years ago.

Sir Herbert Tree ends his season at His Majesty's Theatre next week, and will reappear in the fall with a historical play by Louis N. Parker based on some of the adventures of Sir Francis Drake. Queen Elizabeth will be one of the chief characters.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is to create a new part in London next September in a one-act play written specially for her by her son, Maurice Bernhardt, and his friend, H. Cahn. The role is that of "Vivandière," a legendary and popular character in the French army during the Revolution. She has never before attempted to impersonate what might be called a plebeian heroine of that kind, and it will be interesting to see how such a part is treated by the great Sarah.

"The Vivandière" is one of the most popular of characters in France. Of course, the creation will be surrounded by a historic halo. She will be a "Cantinière" of tragic revolutionary history. She will wear the traditional "dolman" of Marlon, no doubt, and crack the whip with which the "Cantinière" drives her pony or her donkey. The one-act play is to be called "A Christmas Night during the Terror."

DEADLOCK AS TO TRIPOLI

Neither Italy nor Turkey Can Take Backwater.

EUROPE ANXIOUS FOR PEACE

Powers in Turn Take Hand at Mediation, but Problem Is a Thorny One.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, June 29.—The war between Italy and Turkey, which was declared on September 29, 1911, has lasted exactly nine months. Renewed efforts have been made this month to induce Italy and Turkey to agree to an armistice, during which a European conference would draw up proposals for peace. Unfortunately, two facts threaten to prevent any agreement. In the first place, the Italian Parliament having formally annexed Tripoli and Cyrenaica, there can be no question now of detaching them from Italian rule. Secondly, no Turkish government could exist that would voluntarily consent to abandon Moslem subjects fighting against "infidels."

So far there are neither victors nor vanquished, and the conditions of this war seem to preclude the possibility of its ever being fought to a finish. Yet it would be preposterous to allow the contest to go on indefinitely, like the Hundred Years' War between France and England, or even like the Thirty Years' War of the seventeenth century.

France was the first power to make an attempt to bring about a cessation of hostilities. But so far nothing has been actually accomplished. Your correspondent is enabled to outline the exact diplomatic situation. Premier Poincaré has repeatedly declared that France, as a Mussulman power in North Africa, cannot do anything that would weaken her influence in Tunis, Algeria and Morocco. There are many reasons why France wants to have the war ended. In the first place, it is of the greatest political and commercial importance for France that the Mediterranean should resume its normal condition. France is prepared to show Italy that she is willing to carry out her part of the "Mediterranean agreement" of 1902, and thus make an adequate return to her "Latin friend" for the service rendered by the Italian delegates at Algiers.

The Aegean Question.

French diplomacy considers that a return to the "status quo ante bellum" in the Aegean archipelago, inhabited, as it is, mostly by Christians, becomes more and more problematical as the war continues. One of the main efforts of France is to prevent the ante-bellum balance of power in the Eastern Mediterranean from being disturbed. Moreover, French commerce is suffering enormously from the present hostilities, and great dissatisfaction is manifested against both belligerents at Marseilles.

For these reasons France took the initiative in making informal proposals for an armistice simultaneously at Rome and at Constantinople. According to information here, the views of the British Cabinet in regard to a speedy cessation of hostilities are identical with those of the French government. France and Great Britain are both in the same position in regard to their North African interests, and are anxious to put an end to the Mussulman agitation in Libya, which is already spreading to an alarming extent in Egypt, as well as in Tunis and Algeria.

Besides this, the cause of the suspension of Italian hostilities in the Aegean archipelago is an avowed secret clause of the Triple Alliance between Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary concerning the eventual destiny of some of those islands in case they should cease to belong to Turkey, and keen apprehension naturally exists on this subject both in London and in Paris. By common understanding between France and England the task of maintaining naval supremacy in the Mediterranean was confided some years ago to France, thus leaving the British fleet free to act in the North Sea and in the Atlantic. The rapid increase of the naval strength of Austria-Hungary has now upset this plan, and, largely owing to the initiative of Lord Kitchener, it is understood here, Great Britain is about to make considerable additions to the Mediterranean fleet.

Naval Contest Continues.

Therefore, if between now and 1915 Austria or Italy should decide to increase its shipbuilding programme the French Minister of Marine would at once ask the Chamber of Deputies to provide for a corresponding increase in the French navy.

In respect to Russia it is known here that the Czar's desire to avoid any outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans is sufficient to insure Russian adherence to the efforts of France and England for a conference, and would also prevent Russian diplomacy from raising the delicate question of the free passage of the Dardanelles for Russian warships.

On the other hand, both Germany and Austria are by no means favorable to the idea of a conference, Germany does not want to go to a conference where she would be under the embarrassment of approving her "ally" Italy or of abandoning her "friend" Turkey. In regard to Austria, her intimate relations with Germany and the wish of the heir-apparent to avoid an immediate solution of the question of the sovereignty over Tripoli and Cyrenaica make her resolutely opposed to the proposed conference. Such is the present diplomatic situation concerning the efforts to terminate the war between Italy and Turkey, and many experienced statesmen here are beginning to ask whether an issue from the deadlock cannot be obtained by an application to The Hague.

Athens, June 29.—Representatives of the twelve islands in the archipelago occupied by the Italians, namely, Rhodes, Cos, Patmos, Leros, Calymnos, Symi, Carpathos, Cassos, Astypalea, Nisyros, Tilos and Halki, have, according to a Greek semi-official statement, held a conference at Patmos to consider the future of the islands. They decided, it is stated, to make representations to General Ameglio demanding that the islands be united with the Kingdom of Greece, and in the event of that being impossible, to ask the powers for the complete autonomy of the islands in the Aegean. At the same time they hoisted the "flag of autonomy," consisting of a white cross on a blue background.

LONDON AT ITS SUNNIEST

List of New Yorkers Seen at the Horse Show a Long One.

WALTER WINANS, ABSENTEE

Has Many Entries at Olympia, but Is Himself at the Olympic Games, Stockholm.

London, June 29.—It is indeed joyous June in London. As a natural reaction following Coronation summer, when so many persons, fearing London would be overcrowded, made the Continent their chief holiday ground, the English capital has come into her own again. Prosperity is in the air; shopkeepers declare that the season is the best they have known for ten years, and theatres and entertainments of all kinds are drawing crowded houses every night. The failure of the threatened general strike of transport workers and the diminution, temporarily at least, of trade unrest are undoubtedly great factors in the sudden change from blackness to prosperity. Other factors may be summarized thus: The presence of the King in London, the expiration of court mourning, Ascot, the International Horse Show, the "vacation" vacation and the holding of many congresses.

Among the visitors there is a very marked predominance of Americans, many of whom, finding predictions of a dull season falsified, have come on from Paris and the Continent, or changed their plans of a Continental holiday in favor of a prolonged stay in London. Americans figured prominently at Ascot. Many well known New Yorkers were among the house parties which hosts and hostesses in the Ascot and Windsor districts made up to drive to and from the course every day, while others who are making London hotels their headquarters motored from town to the races every morning. The automobile brings Ascot very near to London, and there were few outside the patrons of the cheaper inclosures who used the train to get to the royal meeting.

At the Horse Show.

Among the New Yorkers who were in London during Ascot week, to be numbered also among the visitors to the International Horse Show, were Charles Burnham Squire, who is staying at Claridge's; Matthew White, Jr., Mrs. J. P. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Beebe, George A. Wright, Charles Klein, the playwright; Mrs. E. "Crusel" and Miss M. "Crusel," Stanley A. Rose, Orlando Daly and Mr. and Mrs. Rose W. David and Miss M. L. David; also Miss Darnley, of Montclair, N. J.; Peter McCarthy, of Troy, N. Y.; Florence J. Stanton, of Utica, N. Y.; John A. Stanton and Henry N. Dunning, of Albany.

Though no easy thing to achieve, it is nevertheless a fact that the 1911 record of the International Horse Show was surpassed by this season's event. Walter Winans, though an absentee from the show owing to an engagement at Stockholm, where he will captain a shooting team at the Olympic games, is represented by several of his finest horses. Though the first week of the horse show fortnight clashed with the Ascot meeting, all records for attendance went by the board. Of the host of Americans in London during June there were few who were not among the spectators of the coaching Marathon and some at least of the displays at the Olympia.

Among the many well known New Yorkers who were visitors to the horse show were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lehman, Henry Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Knapp, P. T. Fiedman, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wanda, P. W. Lipmann, Mrs. F. S. Hageneyer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Kupper, William A. Applethwaite, O. A. Buck, Mrs. J. N. Teal, H. K. Tomaka, C. E. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt, Mrs. MacVeagh, B. MacVeagh, Mrs. Samuel J. Soliman and daughter, George P. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Amidon, Mrs. W. R. Sheldon, Miss W. W. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. James Miller, J. C. Bernheimer, A. G. Bernheimer, H. R. Hardins, B. F. Sherman and Miss Lily Logan.

Among the latest arrivals at London's chief hotels are Mr. and Mrs. William D. Dutton, Mrs. Franklin Brooks, Dr. Russell L. Cecil, A. J. Doty, Mrs. W. R. Coe and family, Fred Foyle Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Peyton and Mrs. Henry Wellfare, all of New York.

Art Expert's Acquisitions.

Theron Blackeslee, the New York art expert, is spending some time in London making purchases of old masters. His most recent acquisitions include a Reynolds, a Hogarth, a Raeburn and a Van Dyck.

Other New Yorkers who will pass June in London include Hugh Kirkhead, Mr. and Mrs. C. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth J. Muir, H. H. Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. N. Black, J. D. J. Jurell, Frank Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gaudier and Mr. and Mrs. C. P. M. Jack.

Miss A. Goodyear, E. P. Corey, Mrs. M. E. Corey, L. B. Smith and Mrs. S. G. Smith and children, all of New York, who have been in London since the early days of June, have just left by automobile for Boulogne, where they will leave Mrs. Smith's children for a seaside holiday and proceed on a month's tour of Scotland and Ireland, returning to London for a brief period before embarking for New York.

New Yorkers staying at the principal London hotels who intend to remain in the English capital until the end of June include Charles W. Young, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Talmadge, Mrs. M. Elaine Salisbury, Mrs. de L'Englebert de Tassay, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ernest Stern, Mrs. Pearl Noble, James Haines Walker, Miss Katharine Griffin and S. W. Barusch.

NEW PLAY WINS VIENNA

Tailor's Dress Coat Theme of Psychological Production.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Vienna, June 29.—Vienna society is crowding the Lustspielhaus to see a play whose theme is an evening coat. The play is called "The Well Fitting Dress Coat" and it tells of a poor man, born for higher things, who becomes a tailor, and the wish of the heir-apparent to avoid an immediate solution of the question of the sovereignty over Tripoli and Cyrenaica make her resolutely opposed to the proposed conference.

Such is the present diplomatic situation concerning the efforts to terminate the war between Italy and Turkey, and many experienced statesmen here are beginning to ask whether an issue from the deadlock cannot be obtained by an application to The Hague.

FRENCH SOLDIERS HAPPY

Bugle Calls of First Empire Revived in Army.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Paris, June 29.—Minister of War Millerand has won the hearts of French soldiers by restoring to the army the old bugle calls in use during the First Empire.

From to-morrow onward all garrison towns and barracks throughout France will resound with calls of the reveille, the dinner, muster and the curfew, as in the old Napoleonic days.

TRAFFIC DANGERS IN STREETS OF LONDON

Killed and Injured in a Year Reach Appalling
Total—No Speed Regulations Enforced—
Police Powerless Against Motorists.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 29.—The problem of regulating automobile traffic in congested London streets is assuming a more important place in the public mind daily. The publication this week of figures showing 410 killed and 15,000 injured by motor driven vehicles last year has made a deep impression. Already this year sixty-nine persons have been killed by motor buses alone.

The proposition is made in several boroughs that a uniform speed limit of ten miles an hour be adopted. The only regulation now seems to be twelve miles an hour. In some parks and on some streets automobiles go at an appalling speed, dodging in and out among thickly congested traffic and helpless pedestrians with lightninglike rapidity. The rule to keep to the left is often observed only at the caprice of the driver. Vehicles dart along the wrong side of the street at the speed of racing cars in an open road, seeking a chance to dodge in for a few feet on the side of the street on which they belong, and where they remain only long enough to deceive the traffic police, and then out again in a mad race on the wrong side of the street. Sir John Benn, Progressive leader of the London County Council, says: "If we were a united community, managed on the same lines as the cities of the provinces, the problem would not be difficult to solve. The Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester corporations possess the powers which in London are exercised by the Commissioner of Police under the Home Secretary, outside the square mile of the old City. The central authority has no power such as is possessed in Manchester and the provinces generally. The Commissioner of Police, not being amenable to electoral or municipal considerations, allows a free run to any motorist or other enterprise that sets out to reap dividends from the people, and the streets are just gorges for vehicular traffic. This would not be tolerated in Manchester for a minute. Unless the Home Office is prepared to institute the service of a watch committee in time the old demand for control of the police by the citizens will be revived. In my judgment the provincial model must be followed, and if the police cannot achieve that then the central authority must be called in to rid London of this nightmare."

One suggestion is to limit eastbound traffic to one set of streets and westbound traffic to another, but the objection to this is that there are only four east-to-west arteries; the Euston and Marylebone roads, Holborn and Oxford streets, Fleet street and the Strand and the Victoria Embankment.

DULNESS IN LONDON MARKET

Americans Little Dealt In at the Close of Half Year.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, June 29.—Dulness on the stock market, with little trading and fractional declines in such stocks as were dealt in, marked the close of the half year. Home rails again fell off. Americans were little dealt in, and attention was directed to the Baltimore convention. Money was in strong demand in connection with the close of the half year. The price, however, remained stationary. Little was done in discounts, and rates continue firm at 3 1/4 per cent for long time paper.

The Paris and Berlin bourses have been quieter during the week, with no longer much forced selling. Money for the settlement was dear in Paris, costing 4 1/2 per cent on the parquet and 5 1/2 per cent outside.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

Where Lincoln Spoke at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863.

(Two photographs.)

"The Crisis Brings Forth the Man," Major General George C. Meade and Staff.

Robert E. Lee in 1863.

Hancock, "The Superb."

Mure Pleaders in the Cause of Peace—Men of the Irish Brigade.

The First Day's Toll—McPherson's Woods.

Federal Dead at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863—Seminary Ridge.